[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 24th January, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Rája Rámpal Singh's answer to Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture at Lucknow.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd January, publishes a long article, communicated by Rája Rámpal Singh, in answer to Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture at Lucknow on the 28th December. The Rája says that Sir Saiyad Ahmad's lecture is open to very serious objections. Although he professes to be a man of liberal views, he expresses sectarian sentiments in opposition to the catholic principles preached by the National Congress. It must be said to his credit that he candidly admitted that he had never before lectured on politics, as is too evident from his maiden speech under review. He says that, as Government does not like to give natives a voice in the administration, they should not seek to interfere. Who is the happier prince—he who does as he pleases in utter disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people, or he who takes his subjects into his confidence? Except the Hon'ble Saiyad, all persons will reply that a prince who is a friend to his subjects is better than one who is an enemy to the people. The former can freely drive or ride about in his territories like Her Majesty, while the latter is always in danger of being killed by his own sub-

jects, like the Czar. Which is better—that the people should quietly submit to the proceedings of the rulers, whether right or wrong, while secretly cursing them, or that the people should get their grievances redressed by bringing them to the notice of the rulers and then live in contentment, blessing their rulers? The Hon'ble Saiyad regrets the ignorance of landlords and says that B. A.'s and M. A.'s who do not possess wealth and land are not fit to occupy seats in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. According to a Sanskrit proverb a man who has received no education, is an animal. It is well known that many peers in England, who were born of humble parents, have succeeded in acquiring wealth and a peerage owing to the high education they had received. Surely such lords would readily give seats near them to B. A.'s and M. A.'s, though they are not sons of Rájas and Maháráájas. The Hon'ble Saiyad says that when a Bill is introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, all the Members of the Council criticize the measure with great freedom and ability, nothing daunted by the presence of His Excellency, whom they consider a mere statue of white stone at the time. This statement of the Saiyad is not quite in accord with the advice given by him to the public, not to criticize the policy of Government. If the Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council are justified in giving free vent to their sentiments on any measure introduced in the Council, the people are equally justified in laying their grievances before Government. With reference to the statement of the Hon'ble Saiyad that the Royal Proclamation of 1858 has been carried out to the letter, the Rája says that he differs from him with all respect and deference, and refers to the reduction of the limit of age for the covenanted civil service from 21 to 19 years and the establishment of the statutory civil service as opposed to the terms of the Proclamation. Natives carried on a persistent agitation against the reduction of the limit of age, and therefore Government appointed a commission to enquire into the matter, which has recommended the limit to be again raised to 22 years. The Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad protests against the competitive

civil service examination being also held in this country, on the ground that in that case persons of low castes would be able to obtain admission to that service, and that men of high rank would not like to submit to the authority of such persons. On the other hand, he admits that Englishmen of low rank come out to this country as civil servants, but says that no objection is raised against their appointment, because natives are not acquainted with their origin. But there should be one rule for both Europeans and Natives. If, in accordance with Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's opinion, persons of low rank should not be appointed to high posts, both Europeans and Natives of low social position should be excluded from the civil service.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th January, says that it is rumoured that the Secretary of State is not inclined to accept the Nizám's offer of 60 lakhs of rupees, but desires that the Hyderabad Contingent should be increased from the revenues of Berar. The *Najm* cannot approve of the Secretary of State's proposal, inasmuch as it would, in a way, render the restitution of the province to the Nizám impossible. The offers of the Nizám and other Indian princes had better be devoted to increasing the efficiency of their respective armies in order that the armies may be utilized by Government in an emergency.

The Nizám's offer.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 18th January, after giving the substance of Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior, says that hitherto it was generally believed that he was a very shrewd man. But this speech has quite exposed him, and clearly shows that he possesses little sagacity and foresight. It would appear that he took the Mahrattas, whom he addressed, to be mere boys, otherwise he would not have delivered a speech which was calculated to set race against race. In return for the criticisms of the *Amrita Bazár Patriká* on his high-handed proceedings he abused the whole Bengali nation and endeavoured to revive mutual animosity among

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior.

the different classes of natives. His speech is a good index to his narrow-mindedness. If he really considers caste distinctions beneficial to society, he should first recommend them to Europeans. Example is better than precept. No native can be so foolish as to place confidence in Sir Lepel.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Delhi princes.

The *Akhbáru-l-Akhyár* (Delhi), of the 15th January, praises the Government of India for sanctioning a pension of Rs. 50 a month to Mirza Khurshid Alam and for appointing him a darbári, and urges that the miserable condition of other Delhi princes, who are about 500 in number, should be taken into consideration. A small pension, say of Rs. 10 a month, should be granted to each of them, which would cost only Rs. 60,000 a year.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Legal practitioners, Panjáb.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 17th January, says that there is a general complaint that pleaders do not perform their duties properly. They take any fee they like from their clients, but still the latter look in vain for them at the hearing of their suits. When the court chaprasi calls out the name of a suitor, the latter is quite nonplussed and does not know whether to appear in Court or search for his counsel. Sometimes it so happens that he goes in search for the pleader while the case is taken up by the Court. When they arrive, they find that the case has already been decided in their absence. A pleader frequently leaves a Court before the hearing of a suit is finished and goes to another Court to conduct a case there. The root of the evil is that pleaders have to conduct cases at different Courts, situated at a great distance from each other, on the same day. It is impossible that they should be able to be present at two or three Courts at the same time. Nothing could be more reprehensible than that pleaders should receive full fees from their clients, but still should not appear in Court when they are required. In England a pleader was a little late in attending Court, and

consequently the hearing of a case was postponed for another day. His client sued him for damages for the loss caused him (the client) by the adjournment, and obtained a decree against him for several thousand pounds. Here in India, setting aside damages, pleaders do not refund even the fees received from their clients, when they fail to be present at the hearing of their suits. In this country the people have not the courage to institute civil suits against their Counsel in such cases. Hence the Deputy Commissioners should keep an eye on the legal practitioners and report to the Chief Court those who do not properly conduct the cases of their clients.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th January, says that it is believed that the Director of Public Instruction desires to abolish the Inspectorship of Schools in the Agra Division, transferring the duty of inspecting the schools in which both Vernacular and English are taught to the Inspector of Meerut, and appointing a new Assistant Inspector for inspecting the tahsíli and village schools. The proposal is a good one and will lead to a reduction in the public expenditure, without affecting the efficiency of the Educational Department.

Rumour of the abolition of the Inspectorship of Schools in the Agra Division.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th January, says that at Multan a police constable was lately convicted of theft under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code and escaped with a slight punishment. Since then another constable has been convicted of stealing a watch and a silver chain and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The question is, why are thefts so frequently committed by police constables at Multan? At other places such cases are few and far between. It is difficult to understand why the two constables, who were convicted of thefts, were dealt with so leniently. Police officials, whose special duty is to protect the lives and property of the people, should be punished severely when they are found guilty of any offences against property. Even a private individual guilty of stealing valua-

Punishment inflicted on two police constables convicted of theft, Multan.

ble property, such as a watch and a silver chain, would have deserved a longer sentence than three months.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Proposals for meeting the deficit in the Imperial treasury.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th January, says that, on the occasion of the Governor of Bombay's visit to Calcutta, the Viceroy consulted him on the subject of meeting the deficit in the Imperial treasury. It appears from the *Morning Post* that the conclusion arrived at was that the salt tax and the income-tax should be increased, and that the import duty on finer cotton fabrics should be revived. An enhancement of the salt tax will be highly objectionable, because it will affect even the poorest persons, salt being a necessary of life. As it is, the income-tax is disliked by all classes of people, and therefore any increase in the tax will be very unacceptable. Indians will have no objection to the revival of the cotton import duties. The coarser as well as the finer cotton cloths should be taxed.

Proposal for providing Government House at Simla with electric lights.

The same paper says that the proposal for providing Government House at Simla with one thousand electric lights cannot be approved of by the public. As new taxes have to be introduced every year owing to financial pressure, Government is not justified in spending any money in adorning Government House.

Circulation, 595 copies

Child marriages.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th January, after referring, on the authority of a Calcutta newspaper, to the different limits of age fixed for the marriage of boys and girls in France and other countries of Europe, says that child marriages in this country are not likely to be stopped until Government fixes the limit of marriageable age by law.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Sale of adulterated *ghi* and tobacco.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th January, is glad to say that a shopkeeper at Calcutta, who was convicted of selling adulterated *ghi*, was fined Rs. 10, and urges that

an Act should be passed for checking the sale of adulterated *ghi* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The writer complains that tobacco-sellers mix a large quantity of lime, *sajji*, and other such things, which are very injurious to health, with tobacco-cakes used by natives for smoking purposes, and appeals to municipal boards to put a stop to the evil.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Munsarim of the Judge's Court at Agra.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 21st January, complains that Pandit Mohan Lal, Munsarim of the District and Sessions Judge's Court at Agra, treats his subordinates with great severity and has given promotion to junior clerks in utter disregard of the claims of senior men. The *Surma* will publish in future issues a full account of the high-handed and illegal proceedings of which he has been guilty during his employment at Mainpuri and Agra.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th January, says that the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which has been introduced in the Provincial Legislative Council, among other things forbids cock-fighting. The prohibition of the game is based on considerations of mercy, and will save the people, who are fond of the game, from an unnecessary loss of time and money. A deputation from cock-fighters waited upon a Member of the Council, protesting against the proposal on the ground that the game involves no cruelty to cocks, that it has long been in vogue in this country, and that it enables thousands of men to earn their livelihood. Obviously the grounds urged by the deputation in favour of the continuance of the game are frivolous. The custom of *sati* was an old one, but it could not be tolerated on that ground. Thousands of men depend for their support on theft and robbery, but still theft and robbery are crimes none the less. It will be a matter of great satisfaction if cock-fighting, which is a cruel game and is opposed to all religions, is put a stop to. It would be well if kite-flying,

which involves unnecessary expenditure and often leads to fatal accidents, were also prohibited. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, of the 20th January, is surprised that copies of the Bill in question have not yet been supplied to the people. Such a measure should be given wide publicity with a view to inviting public criticism. It is to be hoped that the measure will not tend to raise religious difficulties.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Bill for regulating the sale of poisons.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 7th January, received on the 22nd idem, referring to the Bill, introduced in the local Legislative Council for regulating the sale of poisons, says that the Bill should apply only to aconite, *kakphul*, *dhatura* (thorn-apple), *hirwá*, and arsenic, and not to such things as henbane, *papita*, *hartál*, and *raskapur*. The latter, though poisons, are largely used as medicine by natives in certain diseases, and consequently no obstacle should be put in the way of the people in obtaining them. However, if Government considers it necessary to extend the operation of the Bill to them, provision should be made in section 9 to the effect that when any of them is prescribed by a native physician to a patient, it shall be readily supplied to the patient. The licensed vendors of opium and other intoxicating drugs should be granted licenses for the sale of poisons, and they should be ordered always to keep in stock a sufficient quantity of every kind of poison. The Bill, after it is passed, should not be enforced until it has been widely published and circulated.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Treatment of newspapers in Hyderabad and Bhopal.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th January, says that it was expected that the appointment of a European adviser to the Nizám and of a European Prime Minister in Bhopal would lead to an improvement in the administration, and would at least result in the grant of increased freedom to the newspapers published in the two States. But the consequence has been just the reverse. The *Asafi* newspaper of Hyderabad was suspended for three months, but afterwards the sentence

was reduced to one month. Colonel Ward has ordered the vernacular newspaper published at Bhopal to be stopped for six months. It is as much a matter of surprise as of regret that European officers in native states should treat newspapers with such severity.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 16th January, complains that the street leading to the Manmandil at Benares is generally in a very dirty state, and asks the Municipal Board to take immediate steps with a view to keeping the street clean, especially as all Hindu princes and Europeans, who have occasion to go to Benares, pay a visit to the building. Circulation, 2,000 copies.

Dirty state of the Manmandil street, Benares.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 21st January, in commenting upon the Allahabad Mágh Mela, says that the management of the fair is good, but protests against filth being buried near the confluence of the rivers on sanitary grounds, and urges that all filth should be removed from the fair in carts to some distant place outside the city and buried there. The *Samáchár* complains that the roads leading to the fair are not watered, and that consequently the people are exposed to great inconvenience from dust. As a large revenue is derived from the fair, satisfactory arrangements should be made for the convenience and comfort of the pilgrims in all respects. Circulation, 500 copies.

Mágh Mela, Allahabad.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th January, complains that, owing to an abnormal rise in prices, thefts have frequently occurred of late at Etáwah. The *Najm* then refers to a case of highway robbery, in which some persons, carrying two bags of Rs. 4,000 each in an *ekka* from the railway-station to the city at 10 P.M., were waylaid by dacoits and robbed of one bag, and appeals to the police to be on the alert. The Sub-Inspector and the Inspector of Police should go over the city once during the night, and the lower police officials oftener, and see that the constables keep proper watch. The District Circulation, 180 copies.

Highway robbery at Etáwah.

Superintendent of Police himself should sometimes pay visits to the city late at night without giving any previous notice to the subordinate officials.

Circulation, 385 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th January, complains that some persons, carrying Rs. 4,000 in two bags from the railway station to the city at Firozabad in the evening, were attacked on the way by a band of dacoits, who wounded one of the men and carried away one of the two bags.

Highway robbery at Firozabad.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwá), of the 18th January, refers to some cases of theft, which have lately occurred at Khandwá, and invites the attention of the local authorities.

Frequent occurrence of of thefts at Khandwa.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Khurshid-i-Afáq* (Pilibhít), of the 14th January, states that a Hindu religious mendicant, who has lately arrived at Pilibhít, declares that British rule will come to an end in this country after two months. He distributed some rupees among the people on the first day of his arrival there, and is visited by a large number of persons every day.

A Hindu religious mendicant at Pilibhít.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
1	*Adíb-i-Álam* ...	Moráddbád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádí Husain.	Jan. 14th ...	Jan. 19th ...	140 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Kazmgarh* ...	Kazmgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Qudrat Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	208 ,,
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	250 ,,
4	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díwán Búțá Singh ...	,, 16th, 18th & 20th.	,, 19th, 21st & 23rd.	500 ,,
5	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moráddbád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dilâwar Alí ...	Dec. 23rd ...	,, 18th ...	90 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Jan. 17th ...	,, 20th ...	63 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 14th, 17th & 19th.	,, 18th, 20th & 22nd.	3,000 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	215 ,,
9	*Akhbáru-i-Akhyár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Dín ...	,, 15th ...	,, 18th ...	250 ,,
10	*Ahmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 13th ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
11	*Alam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	200 ,,
12	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulâb Rái ...	,, 17th & 21st,	,, 19th & 23rd,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	85 copies.
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lâl ...	,, 14th ...	,, ,, ...	160 ,,
15	*Asad* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	240 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
16	*Bhárat Jiwan*	Benares	Hindí	Weekly	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Jan. 16th	Jan. 18th	2,000 copies.
17	*Chaltá Purzá*	Delhí	Urdú	,,	Mír Hasan	,, 16th	,, 19th	250 ,,
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*	Bareilly	,,	,,	Thákur Prasád	,, 21st	,, 24th	250 ,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Husain,	,, 16th	,, 18th	425 ,,
20	*Delhi Punch*	Láhore	,,	,,	Fazlu-l-din	,, 18th	,, 21st	315 ,,
21	*Gulzár-i-Oudh*	Sultanpur	,,	,,	Nirotam Dás	,, 17th	,, 20th	
22	*Hámi-i-Hind*	Alláhábád	,,	,,	Sadaru-l-din	,, 15th	,, ,,	400 ,,
23	*Hámi-i-Islám*	Lucknow	,,	Monthly	Abdul Ghaffar	For January	,, ,,	
24	*Hindustán*	Kálákankar	Hindí	Daily	Jagan Náth Bájpai	Jan. 17th to 22nd	,, 18th to 23rd,	181 ,,
25	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	,, 18th & 21st,	,, 21st & 24th,	100 ,,
26	*Jalwá-i-Ezadí*	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	,, 17th	,, 19th	130 ,,
27	*Kárnámah*	Lucknow	,,	,,	Muhammad Yáqúb	,, 16th	,, 18th	250 ,,
28	*Káshí Pattriká*	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	,,	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 20th	,, 23rd	501 copies (including 34 copies taken by Government).
29	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí	Urdú	,,	Mír Hasan	,, 16th	,, 19th	200 copies.
30	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Láhore	,,	,,	Sálig Rám	,, 15th	,, 20th	400 ,,
31	*Khurshíd-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	,,	,,	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	,, 14th & 21st,	,, 18th & 24th,	200 ,,
32	*Koh-i-Núr*	Láhore	,,	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	,, 17th, 19th & 21st.	,, 19th, 22nd & 23rd.	450 ,,
33	*Lahore Gazette*	,,	,,	Weekly	Didár Bakhsh	,, 14th	,, 18th	100 ,,

34	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,,	17th	...	,,	19th	...	200	,,
35	*Matla-i-Núr*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Durgá Prasád	...	,, 21st	...	,,	24th	...	47	,,
36	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	...	Bijnor	...	,,	...	,,	...	Karímu-i-lah	...	,, 14th	...	,,	19th	...	250	,,
37	*Mittra Vilás*	...	Láhore	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Mukund-Rám	...	,, 16th	...	,,	20th	...	400	,,
38	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	...	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	...	,, 20th	...	,,	24th	...	100	,,
39	*Mulki Shuhúd*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	,, 16th	...	,,	21st	...	1,725	,,
40	*Mullá Dopiázá*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Alá Dín	...	,, ,,	...	,,	20th	...	850	,,
41	*Naiyar-i-Asam*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Amjad Alí	...	,, ,,	...	,,	22nd	...	180	,,
42	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	...	,, 16th & 20th,		,,	22nd & 24th,		180	,,
43	*Najmu-l-Hind*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Avtár Krishn	...	,, 7th	...	,,	22nd	...	250	,,
44	*Nasím-i-Ágrá*	...	Ágrá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamná Dás	...	,, 15th	...	,,	18th	...	385	,,
45	*Núr Afshán*	...	Ludhiáná	...	,,	...	,,	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	,, 19th	...	,,	21st	...	690	,,
46	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	,, 21st	...	,,	,,	...	306	,,
47	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthi-English.		,,	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	,, 18th	...	,,	19th	...	400	,,
48	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	,, 18th to 24th,		,,	18th to 24th,		595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	
49	*Oudh Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	,, 19th	...	,,	24th	...	450 copies.	
50	*Panjábi Akhbár*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,, 14th & 18th	...	,,	18th & 21st,		450	,,
51	*Panjáb Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-dín	...	,, 19th	...	,,	23rd	...	80	,,
52	*Pátr Khán*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	,, 18th	...	,,	22nd	...	400	,,
53	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Dín Muhammad	...	,, 17th	...	,,	19th	...	365	,,
54	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Bhairon Singh	...	,, 21st	...	,,	22nd	...	500	,,
55	*Public-News*	...	Láhore	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,, 15th	...	,,	21st	...	600	,,
56	*Qaisarí*	...	Jullundur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	,, 21st	...	,,	22nd	...	115	,,
57	*Rafíq-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muharram Alí	...	,, 14th	...	,,	18th	...	400	,,
58	*Rahbar*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Partáb Kishun	...	,, 20th	...	,,	23rd	...		

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
59	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly ...	Nádir Alí ...	Jan. 18th & 20th,	Jan. 21st & 23rd,	405 copies.
60	*Rahnumá-i-Chungi* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Khairu-l-lah Khán ...	Dec. 15th ...	,, 18th ...	50 ,,
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